### THE DAILY JOURNAL

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1893.

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WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House and Ebbitt It is generally believed that something

will drop in several States to-day.

At last the awful Joshua Jump, of Terre Haute, has been appointed to office. Now let us have peace and a rest from Jump.

Tens of thousands of idle men who voted for Cleveland a year ago to-day bitterly repent it now. But, alas! no might-havebeen could be sadder.

Mr. Bynum is neglecting to visit his constituents during the vacation because he is working to complete a bill at the earliest moment which will encourage foreign in-

Mr. Foulke will get himself disliked if he persists in recalling the treasonable character of so many Democratic leaders during the war period as he does when he delivers addresses like that of Sunday afternoon.

The secret ballot system being in force in all the States which vote to-day, no returns of any consequence, and none of any definite character, will be received before midnight, and not then if the result should

It is said that there is complaint because Senator Brice has not sent a large check to the Neal committee in Ohio. This is doubtless true; Mr. Brice is not a man to put money where it will not yield a usufruct to the combination Senator.

If J. Roosevelt-Roosevelt was not made seretary of the legation because he made a large contribution to the Democratic fund, it must have been because he connected with a millionaire family and resides permanently in England.

The Democrats in Congress could not unite for the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman law in the interest of a sound currency, but they had no trouble in uniting for the repeal of the national election law in the interest of dishonest elections.

The Polish paper in Cincinnati, which has heretofore advocated the cause of the Democracy, in its issue of Friday last urged Polish voters to support "the party of protection to the industries of their adopted country." With the Cleveland object lesson, Mr. Cleveland could not be elected to-day.

When Secretary Bayard, in his free-trade speech to the Sheffield Cutlery Association. spoke of the war of 1812 as the last between the United States and Great Britain, he made a mistake. From 1861 to 1865 Great Britain made war upon us and was compelled to pay \$15,500,000 as damages.

Mr. Voorhees specified the quantity of pie that would repay him for the job he undertook in the Senate, and has received the first installment in the appointment of Joshua Jump. It was a brazen case of bargain and sale, but Mr. Cleveland does not hesitate to carry out his part of it.

Deputy Pension Commissioner Murphy has been to the National Soldiers' Home in Dayton to assure the inmates that the Hoke Smith pension bureau is not hostile to the veterans, and that in a short time most of those whose pensions have been suspended will be drawing them again. The deputy had better stald at home.

The Philadelphia Record remarks: "Governor McKinley is making as active a campaign in Ohio as that of two years ago; but the people very languidly respond to his appeals." The Record looks through nearsighted Democratic glasses. There was no "languor" that anybody within reach could discover in that Cincinnati meeting last Saturday night.

The swift but orderly trial and conviction of Stone, the murderer of the Wratten famfly, should serve Chicago courts as a precedent in disposing of Prendergast. One great cause for the disposition of communities to engage in and to justify lynchings is the common delay of justice when it takes a legal course. No wrong was done to Stone, and none need be suffered by Harrison's assassin by an early trial.

In a New York dispatch printed yesterday the writer states that Judge Maynard "is accused by his political opponents of taking an election return from the office of the Secretary of State." "Accused" is good. It was proved in court by clerks in the Controller's office that Judge Maynard took from that office a sealed envelope which he knew, and which the clerks knew, was an official return, which two Democratic Supreme Judge had ordered the board of canvassers to canvass, and which the highest court in the State had sustained. If Judge Maynard had not stolen that return it would have reached the board of canvassers, and that board would have been compelled to count in the Republican candidate for Senator, and thereby given the Republicans a majority in that body. Not hav-

ing that return with the order of the court, the Democratic board gave the certificate to a man whom the Court of Appeals declared was not elected, and thus made the Senate and the Legislature Democratic. To sum up, it was proved in court that Maynard stole a sealed package directed to the Controller; that this package was a return from Dutchess county, and that the Court of Appeals had ordered the returns to be canvassed by the State canvassers. Such are the undisputed facts.

#### PROSPECTIVE TARIFF LEGISLA-TION.

The Republicans in Congress seem to be in some doubt as to the course they will pursue in regard to tariff legislation. The attitude of both parties on this question has undergone a marked change during the last year. If the Fifty-third Congress had met any time within two or three months after the last election there is not much doubt but that the Democrats would have passed a tariff bill in accordance with the demand of the Chicago platform, and it is almost equally certain that the Republicans would not have offered very determined opposition to their doing so. Mr. Cleveland had been elected by a decisive majority, and it looked as if the country had declared very strongly in favor of free trade. The platform on which the Democrats had carried the country denounced protection "as fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." It declared it to be "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue only." The McKinley tariff law was denounced "as the culminating atrocity of legislation," and it was declared that "we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party." Taking all these declarations together they pledged the Democratic party in the strongest possible manner to the abolition of all protection for American industries and to the passage of a tariff law which should be the nearest possible approach to free trade. On this platform Mr. Cleveland had a majority in the Electoral College and a majority of the popular vote so pronounced as to justify the opinion that the people had declared deliberately and decisively in favor of the Democratic policy.

The first feeling among Democrats was that their platform pledges must be carried out to the letter, while among Republicans the feeling was that, under the circumstances, they would not be justified in offering any factious opposition to the carrying out of the will of the people. Democrats said: "We are pledged to free trade, The people want it, and we will give it to them." Republicans said: "The Democratic party has carried the country on an outand-out free-trade platform. The people have declared in favor of that policy, so let them have it. Let them try it, and if it is really better for the country than protection, let us all agree to support it." That was the ruling sentiment of the country immediately after the election, and if Congress had met at any time during the winter of 1892-93 legislation would doubtless have been shaped accordingly.

A year has worked a great change. The Cleveland panic has revolutionized public sentiment. The country was no sooner brought face to face with the changes which the Democratic party proposed to make than it experienced a shock such as had never been known before. It was like that of an ocean steamer which strikes a rock or a reef head-on. She stands still and trembles, and is fortunate if she does not sink. When the country ran squarely up against the Chicago platform it experienced just such a shock. The prospect of free trade paralyzed industry and precipitated the worst financial panic the country had ever known. Its effects are still seen and felt on every hand. Hundreds of thousands of workmen have had their wages reduced, or have been thrown out of employment altogether. Hundreds of thousands of men who voted for free trade a year ago would vote against it today if they had a chance. Democrats are thoroughly frightened at the situation, and are afraid to carry out their platform pledges, while Republicans are convinced that a decided reaction has set in. The Democrats are hedging and backing water on the tariff question, while Republicans are much more disposed to make a parliamentary fight for protection than they would have been had Congress met nine or

ten months ago. To-day's elections will have an important bearing on the question. If they show marked and uniform Republican gains in all the States that vote it may be taken as a reconsideration and reversal of the verdict of 1892. Large Republican gains will mean that the people are sick of the bargain they made a year ago, and that they have already had enough of free trade. In that case the Republicans in Congress will be fully justified in offering all the parliamentary opposition possible to the repeal of any protective duties now in force. There is already strong reason to believe that the people would undo the work of last year if they could, and if to-day's elections go decidedly in favor of the Republicans it will be conclusive on that

# THE VOTING TO-DAY.

State officers will be voted for to-day in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota, and parts of legislatures in New Jersey and Kentucky. In Kansas, Missouri and Illinois and a few other States there are important elections in the counties, that in Cook county-Chicago-

being specially significant. Massachusetts votes for all the State officers and a Legislature. Last year General Harrison's plurality was 26,000, but Mr. Russell, Democrat, was re-elected Governor by a small plurality. This year the Democrats are running another Russell, and the campaign has been fought on national issues. New York elects five State officers, a member of the Court of Appeals and a Legislature. In 1892 Cleveland's plurality was 45,518, but he lacked over 5,000 votes of a majority. This year the nomination of the notorious Maynard for judge, the outrageous ring rule in Brooklyn, Buffalo and | satisfactory accomplishment of the work other cities, and the lack of harmony caused by the contentions of the Cleveland and Hill factions tend to make the State doubtful unless the undercurrent should give the Republicans a landslide, as it did in the Indianapolis election. The public mind seems to be aroused to the evil of false registration and ballot-box crimes practiced by the Democratic managers. Maryland will be Democratic, for Maryland is whatever Baltimore is, and Baltimore is as sure for the Democrats as organized fraud can make it. Such, at least, is the opinion of a reform organization made up largely of Democrats. In Virginia the pretensions of the Populists alarm the Democratic leaders. As there is no Republican ticket, it is probable that Republicans will largely vote the Populist ticket. With a fair vote and an honest count Virginia would as often be Republican as Democratic, but the counting is in the hands of the Democratic managers, so that it is more than probable that a Democratic majority will be returned to-morrow night. Nevertheless, it is evident that the Democratic managers are worried. In common with the South, the people of Virginia believe in the free coinage of silver. Last November the Democratic plurality was 50,800. In Pennsylvania it is only a question of the number of tens of thousands of majority which the Republican ticket will receive. In Ohio the Republicans expect an unusually large majority for Governor McKinley and the State ticket. No Republican figures it less than 25,000, and more put it at 50,000. In Iowa the result is much in doubt. In 1889 and 1891 the Democratic candidate was elected by a plurality of several thousand, but last November General Harrison's plurality was 22,965. This year the Republicans refused to indorse the Prohibition law of the State in their platform, which has caused the Prohibition leaders to make a vigorous canvass. On the other hand, the Democrats declared for the repeal of the Sherman silver law, where the party has generally demanded free silver coinage. This has led the Populists to enter into the canvass with Weaver at their head. It is believed by Republicans on the ground that the recruits of the Populists from the Democracy will equal the draft of the Prohibition party upon the Republicans. In Nebraska and South Dakota only judges will be voted for, and local issues enter into the contests. In Chicago, though all the papers except one back Judge Gary, whose offending is his rulings in the trial of the Anarchists, there is cause to fear that the Democratic party, backed by th lawless and hoodlum element, will over-

### THE IRON TRADE.

whelm him.

Iron production and consumption have always been the barometer of the business of the country. It is the staple which, as soon as any, marks the improvement of business, because it is so allied with the industries that any considerable expansion in any direction must make a fresh demand for the material which is so important a feature in all construction, whether of railways, factories or warehouses. The decline in the production of iron during the past year tells the story of the general prostration of industry and enterprise. In 1890, which was the banner from year, there were 337 blast furnaces in operation Oct. 1. At the same date of this year there were but 116 furnaces in blastor a little more than one-third as many as in 1890. Yet, with this decline in production, stocks have not decreased since June, which shows that consumption has kept pace with the reduced production. The iron trade review shows that the cost of the production of pig iron has been reduced to a minimum without cutting the price of labor. Well-located furnaces can now produce pig iron for \$10.39 a ton. It has been urged against the protective polley that it would glut the markets with goods in which there is sharp competition. The statistics of the iron industry do not warrant such an assumption, since furnaces were put out of blast as soon as it was discovered that there was a falling off in the demand.

It is rumored in Washington that in view of the failure of the Senate to confirm Mr. Hornblower as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, the President may renominate him during the recess of the Senate. thus entitling him to take his seat on the bench at once. The President doubtless has a constitutional right to do this, but it would be unwise on his part to do so. Presidents have often nominated federal officers during the recess of the Senate, but never, we think, a judge, certainly not a Supreme judge. In the present case it would look like throwing down the gauntlet to the Senate, and would probably increase whatever opposition may exist to Mr. Hornblower's nomination. It would be very mortifying to him to be rejected by the Senate after having taken his seat on the bench, and his rejection might raise a question as to the validity of his acts during the interim. It would be much wiser on Mr. Cleveland's part to overlook the slight which the Senate has put upon his nomination and reserve it till Congress meets

The announcement that assassin Prendergast has secured "legal advisers" who will undertake his defense need create no surprise. No crime can be committed in this country so bloody, brutal and cowardly, and no criminal can be so plainly guilty that he cannot find lawyers to defend him if he or his friends have money to retain them. If there is any professional pride or esprit du corps among lawyers it does not prevent them from taking the case of a murderer who comes to them with his hands dripping in blood. A lawyer who would take such a case as Prendergast's ought to be

Some comment was caused among the on the day of its adjournment by a little trick of Mr. Holman's. As chairman of the committee appointed by the Speaker to inform the President that the House was ready to adjourn, it fell to him to communicate to the House the President's reply. In doing this he saw fit to omit the clause in which the President desired "to congratulate the House of Representatives upon the

for which it was called to meet in special session." Mr. Holman is in favor of free coinage, and voted against the Wilson bill, sage of the repeal bill as a matter upon which the House ought to receive or accept congratulations. All the same, however, the omission or suppression of a part of the President's reply to the communication of the House was an unwarrantable act on his part.

There is one thing which Congress might have done that would have resulted in an immediate and .naterial increase of the currency, but it gave the subject no consideration. We refer to the repeal of the provision of the law limiting the circulation of national banks to 90 per cena of their bonds deposited to secure their circulation. As the least the government can do is to redeem its securities at par, there would be no risk whatever in permitting banks to issue circulation to the par value of their bonds, and that is what should be done. No good reason can be given why it should not be done, and no opposition to it exists that is worthy of consideration. Congress ought to have passed such a measure, and doubtless could have done so in a short time, but it preferred to waste the summer wrangling over the silver question.

A veteran in this city recently received from the Grand Army post of which he is a member a postal card announcing the death of a member, which closes as fol-

The comrade served three years as a private of the Ninetieth New York Volunteer Infantry. His pension of \$12 per month was suspended last summer, and he was ordered to be re-examined to determine hether he was incapacitated to do mar ual labor. Sixty-two years of age, too sick to live, and penniless except for the assistance given by the post, his death leaves unsettled the question of his ability to do manual labor.

A great many deserved criticisms are being made regarding the treatment of the veterans by Mr. Cleveland's Pension Bureau, but none has been more pointed or more deserved than the above.

Pending the use of the militia to break up the Roby lawlessness, Governor Matthews and Adjutant-general Robbins were known to be acting under the legal advice of Judge Elliott. In a paragraph in yesterday's paper it appears that the Governor is consulting Judge Elliott in regard to the course to pursue in the future with the Roby people. As there is an attorney and an assistant attorney-general, the fact that the Governor does not consult either of the official counsel in regard to this important matter leads to the inference that Governor Matthews has no confidence in their ability as lawyers or in their integrity

A gushing Boston writer, in speaking of young Oliver, who, by the death of his father, has succeeded to the control of one of the largest fortunes in New England, says that "to his credit he married for love." No great credit is due him for such act. Marrying for love is one of the luxuries that a millionaire's son can well af-

as officials.

# BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

This Wall Wouldn't Tell. "Sh-h-h!" said the tragedian, "the very walls have ears! "Sure," answered the low comedian, glancing up hastily, "but this is a dead wall."

And the orchestra burst forth with a chord in G. Painful Necessity. Hungry Higgins-B'lieve I'll take a bath

next chance ' git. Weary Watkins-What!

Hungry Higgins-Got to. The last brakeman that ketched me stealin' a ride made me pay forty cents for excess baggage. Safe.

Chollie-Gweat Heavens! Do I see you

with a pair of common \$3 twousers on? Willie-Little scheme of me own. That dog at the deah girl's house is so awistocwatic that he won't set his teeth into a pain of two users costing less than \$20.

A Widespread Woe. The world is small and circumscribed. And he will find it so Who wanders from his fireside, To travel to and fro.

Nor does it matter where, He's sure to meet some joyous jay, A-telling of the fair.

Go as he will, or how he will,

# ALL AROUND THE STATE.

Rabbits are plentiful, and our hunters are knocking them right and left .- Mount Vernon Democrat.

The Northern Indiana struck a bonanza on the Jake Brown farm, Thursday. Oil poured over the derrick in streams, and when the flow was gotten under control the well's capacity was gauged at about 150 barrels daily .- Bluffton Chronicle. Notwithstanding the hundreds of bushels of hickory nuts gathered in the county this season, there are yet a great many

nuts to be gathered In the districts

north and east there seems to be an unlimited quality.-Greencastle Banner-Times. A monster gray eagle was shot by William Starner, Thursday, on the bank of Fish lake, nine miles east of Goshen. It measured seven feet and two inches from tip to tip of its wings, and eight inches across the extended claws.-Goshen Times. A flock of wild geese, which was evidently blinded by the electric light, became confused in the southern part of the city last night and was forced to alight inside the city limits, probably to get its bearings. The noise which was made by the flock could be distinctly heard for blocks around.-Rochester Republican.

J. A. Mount sold to Mr. Archie this week 160 hogs realizing for them \$2,245.12. Since the first of last December Mr. Mount has sold to Mr. Archie 391 head of hogs, all his own raising, for which he has received \$5,845.77. He has 100 fat sheep sold to the same buyer for first of next June at 4% cents a pound.-Crawfordsville Journal. To the Gentlemen who Promised to bring

in Wood-A word with you: Now don't subject us to the disagreeable necessity of harping about it through the paper, but bring it in at once while the roads and weather are good. We will appreciate it and endeavor to see that you will lose nothing by it.-Starke County Republican. While a big bunch of bananas was being handled Tuesday at the commission house of Schuler & Klingel, a snake dropped from it and terrorized those in the vicinity until the reptile was captured. It was placed in a large glass jar and is on exhibition in Waldron's drug store. The snake it beautifully marked and is about two feet long. -South Bend Tribune.

A young lady who has just returned from the fair relates a conversation which she overheard between a lady and one of hurriedly up to the guard and asked: "What building will I find the lagoons in?" Whereupon the guard gravely directed her to the third story of the Woman's Build-

ing.-Vevay Reveille. Did you ever try putting persimmons how delicious they are. Gather them good and ripe; be careful not to crush any. Pack in sugar by covering the bottom of the jar in sugar, on which you place a gestion was attended by vomiting, which layer of sugar, persimmons, another layer enhanced the danger. The blood will never of sugar, and so on until the jar is full. leave the lungs till it receives a certain

Cover up and set away until Christmas when you will find them a lovely desert eaten with cream .- Jeffersonville

Harrison Roe, of Waverly, was in town last Monday with a fine lot of pearls that and, of course, he does not regard the pas- he had picked out of mussel shells on the river bottoms. Many of them were quite fine in appearance and would be quite attractive were they properly mounted. We understand he makes it a business to look for them and sometimes finds a good sale for them among the jeweiers at Indianapolis.-Martinsville Republican.

> A Huntington paper recently reported that a farmer near there raised ninety bushels of clover seed on twenty-two acres, an average of a little over four bushels to the acre, and wanted to know who could beat it. Lagrange county has the man. Peter Garlets reports 148% bushels from twenty-seven acres, an average of five and one-half bushels to the acre. He sold the crop at \$5.35 per bushel, realizing nearly \$30 to the acre.-Lagrange Register.

> The chestnut crop is below an average, but of good quality.-Bedford Mail. The following little poem is from the fertile brain of our good old friend David Gilchrist:

'Twas night when the moon gilded the clouds in the east, When slaves and tyrants lay equal at rest, When Abraham's ghost met me, with sars he was clad He smiled and addressed me, whilst I shook for dread. "Fear not," said he, "though my features look wan, 'Twas I lately fell for the dear rights of And to witness your grief for the stars, I lay low Their rapes and their robberies and their Their hangings, their burnings, the tortures in chains Their widows and orphans and desolate wild plains. But to give you some comfort I have

#### Like the moon in her beauty through nature doth rise. -Orleans Examiner.

Three may keep secrets if two of them are dead .- Franklin.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

come from the skies,

Light griefs do speak, while sorrow's tongue is bound .- Seneca. Times are better. You can ask a man to

in.-Detroit Journal. With its present rules the Senate is a deliberative body only. It should be made a legislative body.-New York World. Yes, Minerva, there is a difference be-

tween getting an option on apartments and getting a flat refusal.-Elmira Gazette. If you are experiencing hard times yourself what must be the experience of your indigent coreligionist?-Hebrew Standard. Now that joint debates are in fashion will somebody please tell us how a debate that is not "joint" should be conducted? -Boston Transcript.

There are people whose well-meant expressions of comfort in the sick room taste worse than the doctor's nastiest medicines. -Somerville Journal.

Bob Ingersoil writes a rhapsody on the coming of winter. That's right; he ought to appreciate the cold weather while he can get it .- Memphis Commercial. For sale cheap—One horse and bridle, entirely free of blood. Terms cash, in gold. Apply to D. H. Waite, Executive Mansion, Colorado.-Louisville Courier-Journal. Our diplomatic service lacks but one man

to round it out in accord with Ideas of Jeffersonian simplicity, and that one is Ward McAllister.-Cincinnati Tribune. Herr Most's offer to the doctors to sleep four nights with a smallpox patient should

be declined out of regard for the smallpox patient.-New York Commercial Advertiser. In Indiana the hunting of the screech owl is now the favorite recreation; in these parts, the hunting of the screech owl's cousin-german, the mugwump bird. The names of sport are many, but the end is one.-New York Sun.

### England's Victory.

From his "tight little isle," clad in armor

To the heart of dark Afric' the Briton set With Gatling guns, grape shot, the gospel

On a mission of love to the flerce Matabele. For the ebon-hued chief, foolish Lobengula-Like some hot-headed Fenian in Erin go bragh-

Had dared the dread Britishers' arms and

(Like the rash Clan-na-Gael), And twisted the tail, And stepped on the proud Lion's all power-

ful paw. There is grief midst the Matabeles, helpless For the sons of the jungles lie mangled

and gory; There's a joy on the Thames; far is flashed the proud story

Of England's fresh fame and accession of

### Doctors Not "Baffled." To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

An article in to-day's Journal is headed 'Mysterious Loss of Senses; a Small Boy's Case that is Baffling the Local Doctors." This would require no comment, for it satisfies the general nonprocessional reader with a morsel that smacks of mystery; but your paper is read outside of Indiana, and these mysterious cases from Indiana "which baffle the local doctors" are frequently reprinted in newspapers in various parts of the country, where, read by intelligent medical men, they cause the profession of Indiana to be looked upon as a lot of fools. So much is this the case that the New York Medical Times had an editorial upon the subject but a few weeks ago. "The sleeping boy of Seymour," "The fasting girl of Tipton," "The sleeping beauty of the Hospital for Insane," "The trance beauty of Kokomo," etc., are heralded all over the country, making our State famous for mysteries and our physicians infamous as "chumps." Now, that boy has a derangement of a certain part of the brain, and it is a well-known form of brain disease. Surdites verbatis, associated with coecitis verbatis, it is called by physicians, or "word deafness" and "word blindness." It is absurd to call it more of a mystery to the doctor than any case of lung disease, measles or scarlet fever, for even in diseases so common the doctor doesn't know what caused them or how the disease will terminate. Furthermore, the boy has been placed under treatment, and will likely get DOCTOR.

# WAS IT MURDER!

Indianapolis, Nov. 6.

Dr. Colton's Grounds for Saying Physicians Killed Elliot F. Shepard. New York Herald.

Dr. G. Q. Colton delivered a lecture be-

fore the students of the New York Dental College in East Twenty-third street yesterday, taking as his theme, "Anaesthesia in Dentistry." During the course of his remarks he referred to the death of the late Col. Elliott F. Shepard, who, he said, would be alive to-day but for ignorance on the part of the physicians who attended him. "I do not claim," he began, "that in point of medical knowledge I am on a par with the eminent physicians who attended Colonel Shepard, but the wisest physicians do not possess all there is of knowledge. "If I were to ask any twenty physicians in this city the question, 'In case you had a patient dangerously threatened with congestion what would you do?' probably nineteen out of the twenty would answer, 'Send for oxygen.' This was done in the case of Colonel Shepard. The oxygen affordedeonly partial relief, and while they sent for more the patient died.

"Pure oxygen, or oxygen mixed with atmospheric air, will be but slightly absorbed by the lungs. But nitrous oxide is readily absorb it. Anaesthesia can be produced in by pure oxygen, because the lungs will not absorb it. Anaesthesia can be produced in one minute with nitrous oxide.

"Professor Zeiglar, of Philadelphia, wrote an able work on anaesthetics some years should never be administered without hav- | troit Equal Suffrage Society. members of the House of Representatives | the Columbian guards. The lady rushed | ing some nitrous oxide present to restore the patient in case asphyxia is threatened. Why did he not say oxygen? Simply because he knew that oxygen would be but slightly absorbed by the lungs. "In administering ether or chloroform the normal supply of oxygen is partially cut off and thee's is a parial congestion in away for the winter? Just try it and see | the lungs. The patient is safe so long as

the breast is beating. Some air has to be admitted with the ether and chloroform or the patient is killed at once. "In the case of Colonel Shepard the con-

amount of oxygen, and this must be ob tained as quickly as possible. "I believe that if the physicians who attended Colonel Shepard had sent for nitrous oxide instead of oxygen the relief would have been instantaneous and complete, and Colonel Shepard would be alive to-day. "When Mrs. Peter Cooper was dying. many years ago, she was suffering from congestion of the lungs and was gasping for air. She had not sufficient vitality to draw enough air into the lungs to supply the necessary oxygen. The physicians in attendance sent over to Prof. R. Ogden Doremus for some oxygen to throw into the room. Professor Doremus told them it was not oxygen they wanted but aitrous oxide. He knew, of course, that pure oxygen would be but slightly absorbed by the

"The physicians then obtained a large supply of nitrous oxide, which they threw into the room. It afforded instantaneous relief. Mr. Hewitt told me afterward that it was apparent to everyone present that the effect of the nitrous oxide was such that it lengthened Mrs. Cooper's life for hours and relieved her of all fistress in breathing.

Dr. Charles McBurney, of No. 33 West Thirty-seventh street, and Dr. J. W. Mc-Lane, of No. 51 West Thirty-eighth street, were the physicians who administered ether to Colonel Shepard when they performed an operation upon him last February. I saw both of the physicians at their homes last evening, and asked them what foundation there might be to Dr. Colton's charges, Both declined to discuss the matter, and Dr. McLane said: "That theory was exploded long ago. It's ancient history." Dr. McBurney said: "I never enter into discussions on medical topics in the news-

#### AS TO GRESHAM.

Inquiry As to His Whereabouts and His Opinion of Van Alen.

Chicago Evening Journal. What has become of Walter Q. Gresham? Since he sold his Republicanism for a mess of Buzzardbaygrover pottage his name is scarcely mentioned in the public prints that gloated over his apostacy.

"Just for a proffer of office he left us, Just for a riband to stick in his coat." Regretted by Republicans and persona non grata to Democrats, Walter Q. Gresham's latter lines have not fallen on pleasant places. His worst enemy might have wished him a better fate than the innocuous desuetude into which he has dropped without a thud, unregarded, uncozened and

But what is Walter O. Gresham, he of the flaming eye and unconquerable soul. lend you a dollar now without being run playing in the distribution of diplomatic offices for campaign lucre? The Secretary of State is supposed to have more or less to do with the foreign relations of the Nation. He is the titular chief of our nobie army of consular martyrs. What are his views of the Van Alen and Roosevelt cases? Was he consulted as to the impeccability of the transaction which sold the mission to Rome for the paltry sum of \$50,000 and the London secretaryship for a bagatelle of \$10,000? Has his sense of national honor gone into innocuous desuctude along with himself in the Cleveland Cabi-

net of puppet secretaries? The Boston Merchants' Association, an organization which takes an active interest in our consular service, has just realized that its members were bamboozled into crediting President Cleveland with genuine reform ideas. In its grief the association lends a credulous ear to the whisper in high Washington circles that the Secretary of State takes no satisfaction in the discredit which attaches to his department on account of excessive removals therein. But the laments of the association cannot disturb the dreams of Walter Q. Gresham. His feet are in the air and his thoughts are in the clouds. The dream that he dreams is an old one. And as he dreams the world moves on and leaves him in the innocuous desuetude for which he bartered the principles and political associations of a lifetime.

### NEW YORK AND THE FAIR.

Might Have Raised More Money, but Could Not Have Outdone Chicago. New York Evening Post.

There are as many "ifs" in the management of a world's fair as there are in a campaign on which a nation's fate depends. It can be said with truth that the managers left nothing to chance that human foresight could anticipate and guard against. They have shown organizing talent beyond all praise, and perseverance in the face difficulty that is without precedent in the civic affairs of the Nation. Everybody concedes this, and nobody has the smallest grudge against them on any account what-

Certainly New York has no such grudge. Thousands of her citizens visited the fair. Of course, these thousands asked of themselves the question whether New York would have done as well if the fair had been awarded to her. We may easily agree that New York would have furnished as much money as Chicago did and could have furnished even more. She might have done this, and yet not have produced such a fair. In the first place, New York had no ground on which to put such a fair. To accommodate this display and its belongings more than a thousand acres of ground were required. This ground must needs be level, or with only slight undulations. It must be provided with numerous ways of quick communication. A navigable river front and the means of internal transit by water would be very desirable features, though not indispensable if other means of transit were sufficient. At what place in or around New York could these requirements be supplied? There is no such place. If the fair had come to us there would have been first a great real-estate speculation in the vicinity of Morningside Park; an enormous sum would have been spent in blasting the rocks and leveling the ground. Then a slice would have been taken from Central Park, and then another d eventually the whole of it would have been swallowed and laid waste. Twenty years under the best management would not have seen it restored to its proper self. When we think of all of these disastrous chances, we thank Chicago for taking the fair from us, even more than we thank her for the magnificent success that has crowned

#### her efforts. LAID BY THE FABLED ROC.

Important Discovery in Madagascar of the Egg of the Extinct Bird.

New York Recorder. A large specimen of the egg of the fabled roc of the "Arabian Nights," or Aepyornis, as the extinct gigantic bird of Madagascar is called, has been secured by Mr. J. Procter, of Tamatave and Prince's square, W., who has brought the curiosity to London. It was discovered by some natives about twenty miles to the southward of St. Augustine's bay, on the southwest coast of Madagascar. It was floating on the calm sea, within twenty yards of the beach, and is supposed to have been washed away with the foreshore, which consists of sandhills, after a hurricane in the early part of the year. The childlike longshoreman of the antipodes, opining that the egg had a value, showed the unusual piece of flotsam about with a view to sale, and it thus came into the hands of Mr. Procter, The egg, which is whitey-brown in color, and unbroken, is a fine specimen, 331/2 inches by 28 inches, and an even higher value is placed upon it than upon the egg of the great auk, which lived within the memory of man. The brobdignagian proportions of the egg are better demonstrated by comparison with the eggs of the ostrich and crocodile. An ostrich's egg is about 17 inches by 15 inches, and the contents of six such are only equal to one egg of the Aepyornis. The measurements of the egg of the crocodile are normally 9 inches by 61/4 inches. It would require the contents of 1616 emu's eggs to equal the contents of this great egg, or 148 eggs of the homely fowl, or 30,-000 of the humming bird. The last egg of the kind disposed of in London sold for f100, though cracked.

### Waugh's Bill Should Pass. New York Advertiser.

The bill introduced by Congressman Waugh, providing that in every case where a pension is suspended the pensioner shall be furnished by the Pension Office with copies of the charges upon which the suspension is ordered, as well as the name of the person or persons responsible for the charges, ought in all justice to pass. Let us have no more of these cowardly stabs in the dark.

# Only Eighteen.

Hartford Courant. Out of nearly 130 Republican Congressmen only eighteen, all told, voted against unconditional repeal yesterday, and of these eighteen only four represent constituencies this side of the Missouri river.

# Mean Old Thing.

To say that the Supreme Court is "just as mean and hateful as it can be" is to since, in which he stated that chloroform | but mildly express the feeling of the De-

Timely Inquiry.

#### Philadelphia Record. When flour is cheap, would it not be

judicious as well as philanthropic to crowd a little more of it into every loaf which the breadwinner must buy. The Impression Gathered.

Washington Post.

We learn from the New York and Brooklyn newspapers that the proportion of people in those towns who favor honest elections is small.